

CLIMATE INVESTMENT FUNDS

PPCR/SC.5/Inf.2
March 8, 2010

Meeting of the PPCR Sub-Committee
Manila, Philippines
March 16, 2010

UPDATE ON PILOT PROGRAMS IN HAITI AND NIGER

Introduction

1. Vulnerability is an inherent part of the PPCR program. The current developments in Haiti and Niger have demonstrated that PPCR operations can phase significant disruptions by natural disasters or political instability. The document PPCR/SC.5/Inf.2, *Update on pilot programs in Haiti and Niger* is presented to the Sub-Committee to seek guidance how to operate within these two PPCR pilot countries.

Status of PPCR operations in Haiti

2. After 240 years of inactivity, the Enriquillo Plantain Garden Fault ruptured on 12 January 2010 resulting in a 7.0 magnitude earthquake in Haiti, with the fault line situated 25 kilometers southwest of the capital, Port-au-Prince. The earthquake has resulted in an astounding death toll and major damage to buildings, both public and private, and to key infrastructure. Current casualty estimates stand at 230,000 with more than 300,000 injured and 480,000 people displaced. Port-au-Prince, suffered significant damage, and with close proximity to the epicenter, the regional towns of Jacmel and Léogâne were severely affected.

3. Never before has one single country endured a tragedy on this scale with such unprecedented impacts. Nonetheless, the earthquake also provides opportunities for integrating climate resilience into the reconstruction efforts, and the Government of Haiti (GoH) led Post-Disaster Needs Assessment (PDNA) is a critical first step in redefining the country's national development strategy. With support and advice by the World Bank and the Inter-American Development Bank, climate resilience has become a central dimension of the reconstruction strategy currently being prepared by the GoH. As a result, the PPCR program in Haiti, presents an opportunity to ensure climate resilience is integrated into the reconstruction into the reconstruction efforts.

4. The earthquake has been an unmitigated disaster for Haiti. The GoH has lost significant human and physical capacity. While Ministers and their senior advisors are present and making executive decisions, they have lost most of their implementing capacity. As such, the potential for a thorough, stand-alone PPCR Phase 1 with required Government participation, ownership and dedicated interest is significantly reduced.

5. However, given the focus on integration of climate resilience into the PDNA, there is an opportunity to move-forward with the PPCR Haiti Program effectively and immediately. Led by the GoH and in collaboration with the international community, the development of a reconstruction strategy for the 're-foundation of Haiti', including the integration of climate resilience, provides a unique opportunity for the PPCR Haiti Program to recommence immediately and for activities supported by the PPCR to have a demonstrative impact in the re-foundation efforts. The PDNA process will produce a final document which will outline Haiti's short, medium and long-term strategic vision and national development strategy. The integration of climate resilience at this fundamental stage will help effective integration of climate resilience into the national development strategy and long-term territorial management and urban planning of the country. The PPCR Haiti Program emphasis on climate resilience can complement the PDNA process, and form synergies with respect to the information gathered during the PDNA process. Given the current circumstances, using PPCR resources to support integration of climate

resilience into the PDNA process and the resulting Haitian owned strategic reconstruction document could substitute for most of Phase 1 PPCR activities. This would help “fast-track” Haiti into Phase 2 PPCR activities for and integration of climate resilience into proposed national and sectoral development initiatives.

Status of PPCR operations in Niger

1. On February 19, 2010 a military junta suspended the constitution and dissolved all state institutions.
2. The Niger PPCR joint mission was scheduled from March 1 to March 9, 2010, and all related preparatory activities had been made. Due to the political unrest, the PPCR mission was postponed. A new transitional government has been just been appointed, and some ongoing projects of the MDBs are resuming activities and supervision missions.
3. It is suggested to postpone PPCR operations in Niger until the political conflict situation is resolved. The MDBs recommend an assessment period of about two months to continue to observe the country situation.
4. The PPCR Sub-Committee will be consulted before any steps towards rescheduling the joint mission are taken.